

# 'MOSCOW NEWS'-85: tournament of hopes, experiments

(Continued from page 1)

Andrei Radionenko, chief coach of the USSR women's team, and Lydia Ivanova, state coach of the USSR Sports Committee, made some corrections to the compositions. The circle of challengers has been narrowed. To the women's team—Yelena Shushunova, Oksana Omelyanchik, Natalya Protova (of whom we wrote in issue No. 22) and Oksana Aveskova. Oksana is a Muscovite. Born in 1970. She is an award winner at the national Spartakiad of schoolchildren.

The coaches stressed the extremely complex programmes of Shushunova in all the events, of Omelyanchik on the beam and the asymmetrical bars, and of Protova's floor exercise and the vault.

In the men's team—Mikhail Krikotin, Sergei Gusev, Vladimir Bogdanov (see No. 22) and a new candidate—Valentin Maglyin (1965). He is from the town of Leningrad-Kuznetsky. Despite his youth, he did excellently in national and international events, and is an aspirant to the first national team.

Answering questions at the forthcoming official contests at this season, specialists pointed out that all the strongest spartanmen of the country are studiously preparing for them. The decisive word on the selection of candidates to the European championship belongs to the national championship starting on April 16. Incidentally, the next European championship will be held in Moscow (both men's and women's). The place of holding—the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. One more detail: at the paper prize, placed on the platform will be an unusual met an

april. This is also an experiment. The mat is home-made. Special interest is aroused by the world championship in Montreal in November. There, after a two-year interval (after 1983), spartanmen representing the strongest countries in this sport will meet. But before this there will be an Universal in Japan. The candidates in the national women's team are Natalya Yurchenko, Olga Bichorova, Tatyana Protova. But we will talk about it later.

During the meeting the co-

aches were unanimous that the forthcoming paper prize contest will be very valuable. We teach and they teach us. The performances of foreign spartanmen are always interesting. In each of them we can find an unusual detail.

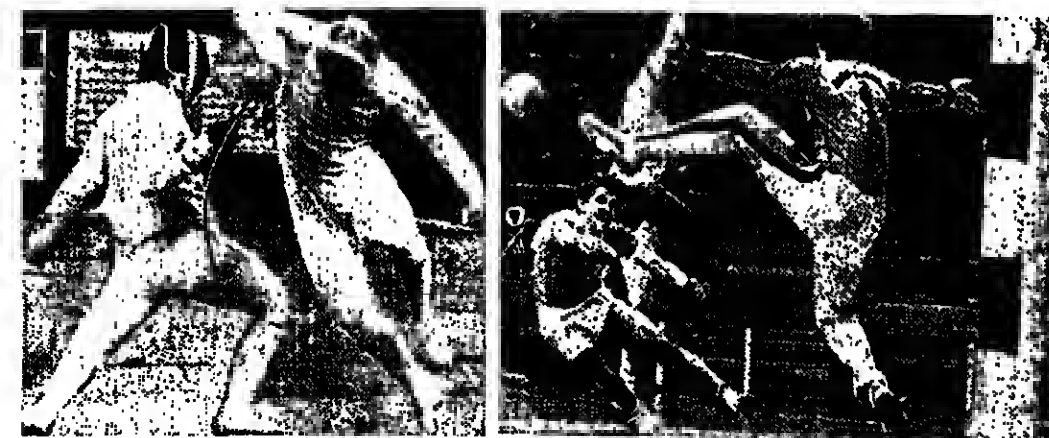
On March 29 Soviet spartanmen will attend a meeting, to be held under the motto—"Gymnasia in the Struggle for Peace". This will happen as part of the tournament, but each foreign spartanman may take part in it.



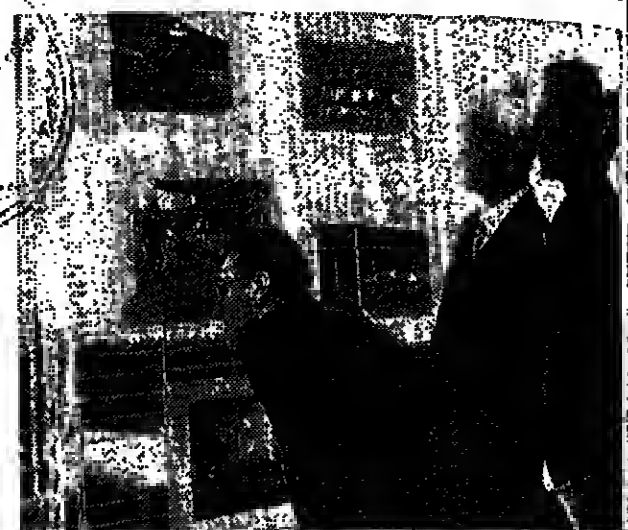
Valentin Rozanov who designed the main prizes for allround winners in the women's and men's events. Photo by Konstantin Borisov

We remind you of the competition schedule in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex:

- March 27—Opening of the tournament at 3 p.m.
- Men's competition in the overall free programme.
- March 30—Women's competition in the overall free programme at 5 p.m.
- March 31—Women's and men's finals at 1 p.m.
- The closing of the tournament at 3 p.m.
- March 31—Additional finals in the Kremlin Palace of Sport.



The cultural programme of the industrial show at the Baden-Württemberg Land (West Germany) to Moscow featured friendly matches between Soviet and FRG sportsmen. Pictured are a team fencing match won by the visitors and a handball game in which CAC beat the West Germans 34-24. Photos by Sergei Prashev and Yuri Tulov



Soviet football specialists (left to right) Alexei Paramonov, G. Kachalia and Viktor Tsernyav at the show. Photo by Boris Kuznetsov

## Meeting with French football

"French football is 100"—such is the theme of a show which was recently held in Moscow. On display were interesting photos, posters telling of the appearance of football in France, its development and the present day. Incidentally, the first documentary testimony of football in the country is represented by the photo of 1888, which features the meeting of lovers at this sport in Bois de Boulogne.

The interest in football these days is very great, said at a

press conference devoted to the show representative of the French embassy Philippe de Sauters. But the importance of the work transcends the football work. French sport lovers, the Soviet school of physical culture and your sportsmen have things to learn from another, for sports link countries have durable relations. Events like this sport will further strengthen such contacts.

Sergei YEREMOV

## Again at the chess board

It seems that the Moscow match for the world chess "crown" ended only recently but one of its participants, triple world champion Anatoly Karpov has already managed to visit Krasnoyarsk Territory, where he attended the opening of a new chess club.

Several years ago he already visited this Territory and also took part in the opening of new people's clubs at the time of chess.

After the match he also continued his work as Chairman at the Soviet Peace Fund.

## Crystal Cups with Girardelli and Fignat

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg has won ahead of schedule the overall victory in the world Alpine skiing cup when his main rival Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland dropped out during a special slalom in Park City, USA, after the first attempt. 21-year-old Girardelli won the great Crystal Cup and has 15 world cup stage wins with 262 points, he is far ahead of his rival.

Zurbriggen was gracious in accepting the loss of his overall crown: Girardelli is a very

good winner for the world, he said. He is the best because he won slalom and downhill results.

Zurbriggen places second in 233 points, and Andrei Kiselev of Leningrad came third with 172.

The women's overall winner, Michele Fignat of Switzerland, won with 259 points against 216 for her competitors, Olga Ceruti and Maria Walther.

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## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed at its latest meeting a programme of technical renovation and reconstruction of thermal electric stations of the USSR Ministry of the Power Industry and Electrification for 1986-1990.

In accordance with the Main Guidelines for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Training and the national programme for the creation and development of production, scientific use of computers and automated systems the Politbureau outlined measures aimed at providing computer training for pupils in secondary educational institutions and large-scale introduction of electronic computer studies in their curriculum.

In connection with proposals made by working people to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Politbureau directed that measures be worked out to further improve health services and social welfare facilities for citizens and also to encourage collective fruit and vegetable gardening by factory and office workers.

The Politbureau heard and approved a report by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on his discussions with the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Raul Castro.

It was stressed that the exchange of opinions during the discussions was yet another confirmation of the unanimity of the views of our parties and countries on all the questions con-

(Continued on page 3)

## WHY WE RECALL THE PAST WAR?

There is fear in the United States over worsening relations with the Soviet Union. Rev. Norman A. Hjeltn, Director of the Lutheran World Federation, Department of Communications in Geneva, said on MNI correspondent. He is in Moscow with twenty other church publishers from Western Europe and the United States to attend a seminar of the Moscow Patriarchy. The seminar is devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory Day.

Many people have begun to think about how Soviet-American relations could be improved. I think there is hope in the new talks in Geneva. Because we had not been hurt so much from World War II as you had, few of us may suspect that a new war will come earlier than we think and that only by the path of strength peace can be reached. It is not my personal position. Others of us (including me) who are equally deep in love for our country, feel that different ways of peace and war must be found. Therefore we use the

memory of the war and the experience of those who suffered much more than we did. We went to the Kremlin, and saw the cathedrals. We saw the beautiful museums, churches, Rev. Hjeltn confessed. It is clear that freedom of worship and to study the worship is very much present in the Soviet Union. I saw no signs of opposition to that. The guests at the Moscow Patriarchy have also visited Leningrad, Voronezh and Zaporozh.

Marina AMAROVA

• Reverend Norman A. Hjeltn.

## 'MOSCOW NEWS'-85 PRIZE

"Moscow News" editors and the USSR Gymnastics Federation welcome the participants and guests of the 12th international gymnastics competition.

- Gymnasts from 30 countries are competing at the scaled stadium of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex.
- In the three days of the

cantest (March 29-31) the gymnasts are competing for two major prizes in the allround event (in the free programme alone) and the paper's prizes in individual events.



## FESTIVAL PROGRAMME APPROVED

The 4th Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) for the 12th International Festival at Youth and Students to be held in Moscow has adopted the programme of the Festival. It reflects the major issues involved in the struggle for peace, freedom, and independence as well as the topical problems facing the youth.

Never before in the history of the Festival movement have the youths at the planet been so broadly represented in the preparatory process of their forum, said Jean-Claude Kennedy, Co-ordinating Secretary of the IPC's Permanent Commission.

At present, he said, national preparatory committees have been set up in 118 countries and unite 2,300 different political, trade union, religious, cultural, and athletic associations and organizations. Never before has the Permanent Commission been so representative. Its members come from 34 countries and nine international youth and students' organizations.

What are the young people in India expecting from the Moscow Festival? This question was put by an MNI correspondent to a member of the Indian Parliament, General Secretary of the Indian Youth Congress (I), Harish Ravat.

We regard the Festival as a major event in the life of the world youth, he answered. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is very profound. This is only natural because all the expectations and desires of India and Soviet youths coincide as the cardinal problems of the world are concerned. We are clearly



Participants at the meeting.

Photo by Boris Kaulman

aware that today there is every favourable condition for development of relations between the young people in our two countries, and we are confident that the Festival will serve as another impetus in this direction. Alan Christie, Secretary-General of CERN/C Council of European National Youth Committees, says:

This is the second Festival, the preparations towards which are taking part in. Previously we did not quite believe in the political possibility for broad contacts at such forums. We now think that our participation will be of value.

How democratic, in your view, are the organizational principles of the Festival?

We have some critical reservations on this score. However, we believe that inside the organization, there is an ample scope for action.

What do you think about the youth meeting in Jamaica? What is your view on the fact that Comrades were not invited to that country?

We have decided not to take part in the Jamaica Youth Symposium. We were not quite happy about the approach to the selection of its participants and the restrictions set only against Communists, but also other political forces and even nationalists which were artificially barred from the Symposium.

Entrants who tell to make the main finals in the Olimpiyskiy will compete in individual events on the last day of the tournament in the gym of the Moscow Physical Culture Institute.

April from the paper's prizes and medals of the USSR Gymnastics Federation awarded to the top three individual sportsmen will be awarded savants of V/O Mashdunardnaya Kniga, the all-Union society of book-lovers. The "World Gymnastics" magazine will award its prize to the most charming sportsman.

A noticeable interest in the event is manifested by journalists. Accredited at the press centre are over 200 Soviet and foreign journalists representing news agencies, central papers, magazines, radio and TV.

As was stressed at a meeting with journalists by the president of the International Gymnastics Federation Yuri Iliev, the "Moscow News" Prize shows that, after the 1984 Summer Olympics, the international sports movement is striving for unity and cooperation.

The tournament is the first stage of the selection of Soviet sportsmen for the European gymnastics championships (the women's takes place between May 10 and 12 in Helsinki and men's—June 1 and 3 in Oslo).

The national championship due in Alma-Ata on April 16-23 is the second and last stage of the selection for the European championships.

As the Moscow tournament continues, the International Gymnastics Federation is carrying out experiments in judging. They are being conducted simultaneously with the events and will enable the Federation to work out more objective criteria for judging the performances of gymnasts.

The "Moscow News" tournament is not only the first big event of the new season, but also occupies one of the most prominent places in the world calendar of gymnastics. (See p. 6)

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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"MN Informel" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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MN INFORMATION

## 1984 was a record year

Nearly 500 British companies and firms and 55 All-Union associations, as well as other organizations in the USSR are members of the Chamber.

The 60th meeting approved and charted ways for the development of bilateral Soviet-British trade relations.

This picture was taken in the Kremnya Pressa exhibition pavilion in Moscow where the show "Agrotalia-85" is in progress. The firm A.C.M.A. modeled packaging machines for various products.

The first meeting took place in 1983. It was extremely fruitful and we decided to hold our meetings in Moscow and London.

British statisticians stress that in 1983 the volume of bilateral trade significantly increased and hit a record level in 1984: British exports to the USSR increased by 65 per cent and imports from the USSR by 14 per cent.

The British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (until 1978 the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1910 to promote bilateral trade.

The effectiveness of the activities of the Chamber is attested by the large-scale participation in it by both British and Soviet firms and organizations.

(For detailed story on the exhibition please turn to page 7.)







### Round the Soviet Union

● A POWERFUL JET OF MINERAL WATER GUSHED NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ZAMANKUL IN NORTH OSSETIA. Chemically it resembles the famous Vysokinski, and, due to its richness in microelements, will be widely used for various treatments. Drilling work is now under way to add more curative wells to the existing 250 springs in the republic.

● NARYN, THE BIGGEST RIVER IN KIRGHIZIA, HAS BEEN CROSSER BY A FIFTH DAM. The river was channelled via a temporary tunnel at the site of the future Tash-Kumyr hydropower station. The station will produce 1,700 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy every year.

● "THE LAY OF IGOR'S HOST," THE MOST FAMOUS EARLY RUSSIAN LITERARY SOURCE, WAS WRITTEN EXACTLY 800 YEARS AGO. To mark its anniversary now publications at the "Lay" are planned, a museum is soon to be open, and an expedition sponsored by enthusiasts can soon be seen at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative and Applied Art.

● THE MINSK TRACTOR FACTORY HAS BEGUN TO PRODUCE THE MTZ-100 TRACTOR, the first of a new generation of high-performance agricultural machines.

## SALMON EGGS FLY TO PARIS

A chartered plane recently took off from Kamchatka to deliver 30 thousand fish eggs of kizhuch, a Pacific salmon, to Paris.

Kamchatka specialists have been rendering help in salmon farming to centres in the Baltic area, Kerala, the Caspian, as well as to Japan, the USA and some other countries, including France.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### GOVERNMENT CONCERN FOR FAMILIES

The protection of motherhood and childhood, moral and material assistance to families have become a state policy, writes *IZVESTIYA* GAZETA. Every year, considerable amount of money from the state budget is spent on the payment of grants to mothers, on education and services to children, in addition to sums invested by the government, cooperative, trade union and other public organizations.

In 1985, expenditure on various grants to mothers reached 4.8 thousand million roubles, while spendings on children in kindergartens, creches, and Pioneer camps stood at 8.5 thousand million roubles. The number of children in kindergartens and creches has increased more than 3.5 times since 1980. Today, various pre-school establishments are attended by 16 million children.

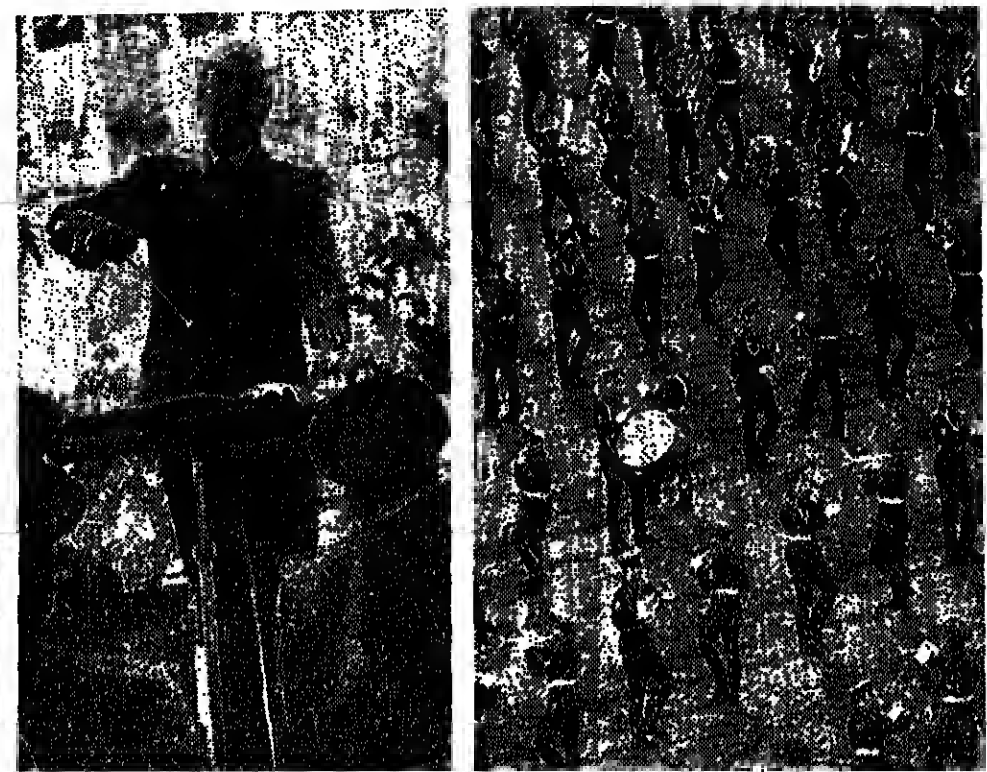
In 1985, nearly 15 million children are expected to spend their summer holidays at Pioneer camps, with every second accommodation offered free of charge. The rest will be on discount, with the extra expenses borne by trade unions.

#### ENERGY FOR AGRICULTURE

The CPSU daily *PRAVDA* writes that progress in agriculture or intensification of agricultural production is impossible without a solid energy base. A rapid growth in the generation capacity of the nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric stations and further improvements in the Unified Energy System embracing the entire Soviet Union have speeded up electrification of the countryside. It has thus become possible to provide sufficient energy for every enterprise in the agro-industrial complex. Over the past twenty years, the total volume of electricity consumption in the complex has increased more than six times.

Further mechanization and automation of arduous agricultural jobs meet the urgent needs of food and

## MILITARY ORCHESTRAS



The First Separate Demonstration Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Defence is conducted by Nikolai Mikhelev. ● The orchestra performing at the stadium.

The 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism Germany is drawing closer with every passing day. Soviet people and their Armed Forces will solemnly mark this jubilee. As it is usually done on major holidays music will be heard everywhere. Military orchestras will surely play at solemn functions.

During parades and other military functions performances by military orchestras traditionally attract audiences of different age groups. Sounds of marches always add to the majestic beauty of the celebrations.

Today the repertoire of military orchestras includes marches and symphonies, songs, ensembles and oratorios. For example, the repertoire of the

First Separate Demonstration Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Defence (led by Major-General Nikolai Mikhelev) contains symphonies by Tchaikovsky and Beethoven, an overture to Glinka's "Ruslan and Lyudmila", overtures "Festive" by Shostakovich and "Solemn" by Shchedrin. There are also piano concertos by Rachmaninov, as well as works by Grieg, Schumann, Khachaturian, Sviridov and many other composers. They are mostly heroic and patriotic works.

Many Soviet military orchestras are also invited for guest performances. For example, the orchestra led by Nikolai Mikhelev has visited France, Switzerland, Norway and the socialist countries.

## New power unit at Smolenskaya atomic power station

The second power unit of the basic configuration of the Smolenskaya atomic power station will soon go into operation. Tests of turbogenerators with a total capacity of one million

kilowatts have started. Work is being completed in the central reactor room. Monitoring and measuring instruments are being adjusted and soon be put into continuous operation.

As soon as the second unit goes into operation, the station's capacity will double. Work has started on a building for the second part of the station.

## TECHNOLOGIES FOR COAL PIT

The Uralskaya Association started the production of machines with hydraulic equipment. From here the excavator with a 20-ton dipper is already being sent to customers.

The productivity of the excavator is much greater than that of the cable-type excavator and beam crane. It is capable of pure rock and less soil. Neither is it needed to clear the roadway. The machine itself does the loading of rocks. It is easier, which means longer service life for the machine. It has a more comfortable control.

The hydraulic excavator has a good future. It is not only by the high productivity and technological perfection, but also by the simplicity of its construction. The EG-20 excavator is three times lighter than the previous excavator. The design of the enterprise has worked on more powerful hydraulic machines.

## Energy as a resource

Prospecting work is in progress on the steep bank of the Volga River, between the cities of Novosibirsk and Irkutsk. The aim is the creation of a pumped storage.

The Volga river will be filled by wide-diameter pipes. An elevation of 101 meters will be accumulated in the upper part. At the hours of peak coming rushing down the upper basin to the lower basin will put into action the turbines.

## Durable concretes

Water treated with sound can increase the strength of concrete. This technology is being used in the construction of bridges and highways. It is already found application in new technology of concrete. It will be used in the construction of concrete by more than 10 per cent.

animal farming and help improve the cultural and living standards for rural employees. Additional electricity makes it easier for the farms to raise the efficiency of their economy.

This year alone, the increase in the generation of electricity will stand at fifty-five thousand million kilowatt-hours. It is planned to commission new power blocks of the Balakovo, Zaporozhye, Kursk and Smolensk nuclear power projects. New turbines of the Soyuz-Shebekino, Molok, Balpaz and Tash-Kumyr HEPs will generate their first current.

#### MAN AND THE FAR NORTH

In the Far North where climate is severe the living conditions of people, the problem of preserving their health and capacity to work, have a special significance. To prevent diseases typical of this region is the aim of a special scientific programme now under implementation.

Activities carried out within its framework are described in the newspaper *TRUD* by Vyacheslav Khamulin, head of the laboratory of Polar medicine, Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Fifteen scientific research centres in the country are participating in this programme. In conjunction with public organizations in Norilsk, they have elaborated and are implementing large-scale measures ranging from safety engineering to socio-cultural and daily conditions of the working people and their families. This includes the construction of new sanatoriums and sports centres, and transportation will also be improved. In a word, everything that helps people preserve and strengthen their health in the severe conditions of the Polar regions will be provided.

Close cooperation of doctors and scientists makes it possible to quickly put into practice recommendations from fundamental and applied research.

Thus, for instance, scientists have come to the conclusion that Northerners suffering from cardiovascular diseases and other chronic ailments should better relax in the temperate zone.

That is why, on the recommendations of specialists, an industrial combine has built its own sanatorium accommodating eight hundred people at a distance of 100 km from the city of Norilsk. As a result of the cooperation between scientists and doctors in Norilsk, respiratory, liver, and nervous disorders have gone down.

#### 'THE GREEN DRUGSTORE'

Despaired that their diseases will never be cured, some people begin to believe that the best medicine is that which has never been used before. Sergei Solov'ev, head of the laboratory of pharmacology at the All-Union Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Research, writes in the newspaper, *SIBIRSKAYA ZHIZN*. Very often, of times like this, they remember the herb about omnipotent herbs which allegedly work miracles. Treatment with herbs has had many centuries of practical application. History testifies, however, that ancient and medieval doctors with the advance of medicine and the use of herbs, the medical science has been replenished with tens of new preparations which have made it easier to combat many ailments which were previously regarded as incurable. The making of these preparations is an historical landmark in the history of medicine. It would also be wrong to forget that many strong drugs like reserpine, morphine, quinine, atropine, and others are obtained from herbs.

Very often, the application of herbs increases the effectiveness of the curative effect of various medicines. Thus, in why it would not do to counterpoise them. Thus, in an emergency aid is needed, the doctor prescribes, as a rule, strong individual chemical preparations. In such cases, it would be more appropriate to use herbs. If the disease is a light cold, mild ailments of the stomach and digestive tract and other ailments, the use of herbs is always preferable. However, only a qualified doctor can correctly orient himself in the multitude of cures.

## PEACE BANNER FOR WAR VETERANS

The World Peace Council (WPC) has conferred an honorary award—Peace Banner—on the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. This was announced by the WPC President, Romesh Chandra, during his meeting in Moscow with the Committee's leadership. He highly commended the activities of Soviet

war veterans aimed at preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Romesh Chandra and members of the Presidium of the WPC were informed about the campaign being undertaken by the Committee towards the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.

## Science and technology

### PROTEIN RESOURCES WILL GO UP

New varieties of crops with high protein content, raised by experts at the All-Union Plant-Breeding and Genetics Institute in Odessa, will help enrich the daily diet of animals. They have raised a soybean variety, which contains more protein than the forerunners. Selected seeds have been dispatched to the seed-growing farms in the Black Sea area and other climatic zones for reproduction.

Plant-breeders have endowed Ardeya with a number of valuable biological and economic properties. It ripens early, yields 2,400 kg of beans per hectare (400 kg more than other varieties). The new breed withstanding droughts and is fit for cultivation both on irrigated land and in soil for dry farming. The country's farmers have also been supplied with the seeds of new high-quality varieties and hybrids of barley, maize, sorgho and lucerne meant to overcome the shortage of protein additives to the fodder of animals and raise their productivity.

Experiments to determine the possibility of growing new varieties in conditions of production are being conducted on plots of specialized farms and on more than 40 collective and state farms in the country. This helps considerably speed up the introduction of valuable new varieties.

## Soviet Union-Italy: cooperation in medicine

The Soviet Union and Italy intend to expand cooperation in medical research. Programmes of joint work in the field of cardiovascular diseases, oncology, pharmacology and biochemistry will be supplemented with joint studies into other major problems of medical science. These are: physiotherapy, treatment of health resorts, orthopaedics, virology and neurophysiology. It is also planned to exchange experience in organizing public health services. All these subjects have been included into the plan of cooperation of the two countries in 1985-1986.

This arrangement was made in keeping with the terms of the protocol of the 4th session of the Mixed Soviet-Italian Working Group on Medicine and Public Health. The session drew to a close in Moscow. The document was signed by health ministers of the two countries, Sergei Filarev and Costantino Degan.

Constantino Degan spoke with appreciation of the meetings he had in Moscow. It is gratifying, he said, to sign a document which calls for scaled-up contacts in medicine and public health. We visited several research centres and clinics in the Soviet capital and saw many things of use and interest to us. I believe that the work carried out by Italian researchers will also attract the attention of our partners, he said.

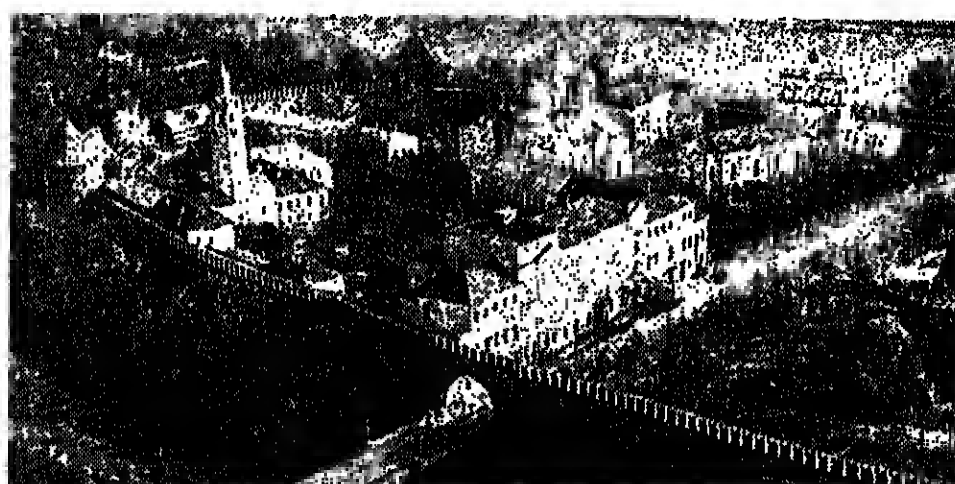
## Riga—a centre of WHO

The emblem of the World Health Organization (WHO) is placed next to the sign of the competing centre of Latvia's public health ministry. A WHO centre for using computer systems in medicine began functioning in the capital of that Soviet Baltic republic. Riga is the fourth such centre; the other three are in France, Sweden and Japan.

Our interests are mutual, Salah Mandil, director of the department of information systems of WHO headquarters in Geneva, said at the opening ceremony of the Centre. The Soviet side gets access to development projects on problems of informatics conducted by WHO departments. We want to use the experience of Soviet colleagues in automatic processing of information, registration of demand and distribution of drugs, investigation of the criteria of collecting and processing information.

### Places to visit

## ANCIENT RAMPARTS IN NOVGOROD



The Novgorod Kremlin (called Detinets in earlier times) is an architectural monument of Ancient Rus. Built almost ten centuries ago on the steep bank overlooking the Volkhov River, it was a rather formidable defence.

Originally, the Kremlin was built with huge logs, a reliable protection from enemy arrows and spears but not from fire. So stone courses were gradually added to it.

Novgorod architects had many distinguished features right from the start. Monumentality, sobriety, minimum of decor were its major points. All this is rather notable in the Kremlin's walls and palatial chambers, cathedrals and churches. The interiors were lavishly decorated by frescoes. Novgorod which was not involved by the Tatar-Mongols was a keeper of early Russian heritage for many centuries.

Today, one can hear bells ringing and axes striking of the wood—restorers are working there.

Over the years the earthenwork and the ditch were thickly overgrown with trees and bushes, preventing the old walls and towers from being seen. Moscow architects have worked out the reconstruction project for the Kremlin park. The Novgorod Kremlin will soon be seen in all its grandeur.

● The Detinets Restaurant in the Pokrovsky Tower of the Novgorod Kremlin. The interior is styled after Russian motifs.

### VIEWPOINT

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSING PROGRAMME

Alexei DUMOV

It was originally planned for the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) to build 630 million square metres of housing or ten million flats and one-family houses. In fact, 24 million more square metres of housing will be constructed, in other words, an entire town for two million people with all built-in facilities.

The Soviet Union believes that the provision of accommodation facilities for the population should not depend on people's incomes. The right of Soviet citizens to have housing, as laid down in Article 44 of the USSR Constitution, is ensured by a number of guarantees. Among the basic ones are the development and protection of state and public housing funds, low housing rent and unceasing municipal services.

Tenants do not spend any money to compensate construction costs. On the average, the population's expenses on rent and municipal services do not exceed three per cent of the income earned by families of industrial and office employees. Rent payments cover less than one-third of all the expenses borne by the state on maintenance and repairs of housing. Another important guarantee of the rights of citizens for housing is the assistance offered to cooperative and individual housing construction. Those who join construction cooperatives and build houses of their own are granted large government mortgages. Cooperative members are granted evenly to eighty per cent of the cost involved in the construction of their flats. The mortgage covers a period of up to 25 years with 0.5 per cent annual interest. There are a number of other concessions.

Another important factor is that land is given free of charge, regardless of whether the construction is cooperative or individual. Land to the Soviet Union cannot be either bought or sold. Nearly three-quarters of all new flats are built with money from government or public funds. Living in a house like this a Soviet citizen finds himself free of anxieties and worries which are the lot of tenants in the capitalist world.

In the Soviet Union flats are allocated to tenants for good and are automatically passed on to their next of kin. In most cases, the tenant is free to exchange his flat for another (which he considers more convenient), in the same or another city. Tenants never have to move from their flats except when the house is to be pulled down or rebuilt. In such cases, they are allocated flats in other houses. Failure to pay one's rent is no justification for eviction, as the problem is settled through courts. Such cases come before courts exceptionally rarely, as the rent is very low.

The housing problem has not yet been solved, because of the colossal damage caused by World War II, rapid growth in urban populations and the continuing resettlement of rural residents from isolated hamlets to bigger villages. Besides, there are growing requirements in housing standards.

At the same time, the gravity of this problem which is still felt by many—particularly young people—stays with them as they grow up. It is growing lighter with every passing year, in the current five-year period (1981-1985) housing conditions will be improved for fifty million people.



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## VLADISLAV VERESTNIKOV



He was lucky. After his enrolment he performed the part of Guglielmo in the premiere opera by Mozart "Così fan tutte". The opera is very difficult to perform; it has many arias, ensembles, duets and quartets. He had to work hard. It was practically the singer's first meeting with the famous conductor, maestro by Mozart. Here, also, he faced the difficulties of stage movement for the first time. It was famous choreographer Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilov, producers of the opera, who gave him a helping hand. He coped with the part of the youthful erdent and enthusiastic Guglielmo.

Soon the singer took part in another new production — an opera by Maurice Ravel "L'Heure espagnole" where he sang the part of Ramiro the mute driver. Then followed the parts of Sergeant Morales and tenebrous Escamillo in the new production of Bizet's "Carmen".

Efficiency, hard work, and immense love for opera art enabled him, within a short period in the "academy of music", create different images: cruel and heartless Baron Scarpia in "Tosca", strict Oleg in "Eugene Onegin", romantic and courageous Renato in "Un ballo in maschera" and noble aristocrat Germont in "La Traviata". The singer himself admits that he likes to appear in Verdi's operas. They are in keeping with his nature, character and voice. His fascinating melodic voice attracts audiences. His lyric-dramatic baritone is magnificent both in the leading and minor parts, which are also difficult to perform.

Vladislav Verestnikov also appears in concerts but he believes that the main thing for an opera singer is to perform in theatre productions. Vladislav thinks that only on the opera stage, and without the use of microphones, can the singer display the beauty of his voice. The impression fades away otherwise. I believe that an opera singer should belong solely to the opera stage and not to variety.

Verestnikov's immediate plans include the part of Count Luna in Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and the part of Iago in "Othello", another famous work by the composer.

Margarita ANOKHINA

● Vladislav Verestnikov as Agamemnon in the opera "Iphigeneia on Aulis".

Photo by Andrey Stepanov

## 'Pallas and a Centaur' on display

Only one picture comprises a show opened in the Leningrad Hermitage. This is the renowned painting of Sandro Botticelli "Pallas and a Centaur". This work by the famous painter of the epoch of the early Renaissance was brought to Leningrad from the Gallerie degli Uffizi in Florence.

The display of the painting, which dates back to the end of the 15th century, was organized in accordance with an agreement on scientific and cultural exchange concluded between the two museums. Shortly before the painting "Madon-

na With a Flower" by Leonardo da Vinci was sent to Uffizi from Leningrad.

Now being displayed with great success in Italian cities is an exhibition of works by French Impressionists from the collections of the Hermitage and Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

## 'Melodies of Friends'

"In the Glittering Lights of Victory Fireworks" — is the motto of the international variety concert show, "Melodies of Friends", now going on in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. Taking part in the programme, alongside their Soviet colleagues,

are performers from Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Vietnam and Mongolia. The performances which are dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, will also be held in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga and Rostov-on-Don.

An exhibition of Edvard Munch's paintings has opened at the exhibition hall of the USSR Academy of Arts in Moscow. Munch is an artist who loves the sea and has painted it for sixty years. All the stages in his life and work of the famous marine painter are reflected in his paintings. There are more than 170 of them on display including land and sea scenes, still lifes, and genre scenes. The artist who went out to sea on many occasions himself, witnessed confrontation between natural phenomena and men.



That is why Munch is fond of saying, "The sea is difficult to cope with not only for sailors". His works confirm the truth of his words. Some of the paintings on display are those which convey his impressions during his visits to Italy, India, and Japan.

● "Red Makers".  
● "Windy Evening".

## VICTORY DAY ON CANVASES

Heroic deeds of the Soviet people in the anti-Nazi struggle have determined the basic trends in creative activities of Soviet artists on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). An all-Russia arts show entitled "Peace We Shall Preserve", which is now on at the Moscow Central Exhibition Hall, is just the beginning of a series of shows dedicated to this jubilee. An all-Union exhibition of a similar profile will open in late April at the same hall.

A traditional Week of Fine Art, to be held in Leningrad this

year, will centre around the country's defence and patriotic education subjects. The holiday, itineraries will cover the battle fields. Meetings of artists who are veterans of war will take place within the framework of the festivities.

Later this year Moscow will have a series of international exhibitions entitled "40 Years After Victory". Soviet artists are dealing with the past, with the Soviet people's struggle for peace on Earth, will also be sent to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba and the GDR.

## JUBILEE OF 'DANCING ACTRESS'

A ballet solera devoted to the 40th anniversary of creative activity of the famous Soviet ballerina, Violetta Bovi was recently held at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Moscow Musical Theatre. The star of 1945 she appeared for the first time on the stage of the Theatre in Pushkinskaya Street. Virtuoso techniques, a rare easiness of movement, smoothness and natural dance, the ability to create character, show its development — these are the qualities that always mark the art of Violetta Bovi, whom both critics and audiences call a "dancing actress". For five years Bovi has been the Theatre's ballet master. The programme of the jubilee solera includes scenes from the best plays in her repertoire. On the stage Violetta Bovi, as a teacher, lies in the fact that she subtly uncovers the unique abilities in each of them. Taking turns at dancing were youthful and glibbed but so different ballerinas Svetlana Smirnova, Margarita Lyovina, Alla Artyushkina-Khanchikova, Nadezhda Trubnikova, Tatyana Trankvillitskaya, and Vera Serazina.



● At the creative solera of Violetta Bovi.

## WHAT'S ON?

March 30-April 1

## THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., 30) (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 30 (eve) — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet); 31 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera); 31 (eve) — Glazunov, "Raimonda" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 30 (mat) — Yu. Yurovsky, "Crimson Sails" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Verdi, "La Battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 31 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 31 (eve) — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron". 1 — Pugni, Gilere, Vasilenko, "Emeralda".

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 30 (mat) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry". 31 (mat, eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Plochev's Adventures"; Khranikov, "Children From Our Backyard". 31 (eve) — Kramer, "Catherine". 1 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

## FILMS

Here Comes Bumbo (LCC Studios). Based on well-known fairy tale by Kippur "A Cat and an Elephant" and is earlier stories about them. The film tells about the lives of a cat and an elephant and the inner beauty of a circus performance.

Cinema: "Soyuzdetfilm" (Pushkinskaya St.) Metro Alamochevsky.

Master of Time (Finland). A full-length cartoon film in which actor takes part in the distant future. It is about adventures of a man in space of a courageous explorer Jeller.

Cinema: Centre: Cinema 25 (Pushkinskaya St.) Metro Pavelovskaya.

## EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Pushkinskaya St.). An exhibition of works by Latvian painter.

## 'Agroitalia-85' still in progress

The exhibition "Agroitalia-85" is still going on at the Moscow Krasnaya Pressya complex. Most of the participating firms are long-standing partners at the USSR (only 40 of the 224 are in the country for the first time).

It is hard to count the number of times I have visited the USSR. Says president of the FATA European Group, Gelsano Di Rosi, for we have been cooperating with your country for a quarter of a century now. I must stress that it is pleasant to trade with Soviet organizations — these are serious and business-like partners. At the current show we represent 12 firms engaged in conserving, processing, storing and packaging foodstuffs. Nearly all of them are known on the Soviet market.

The FATA Group has carried out a number of large projects in the USSR in recent years. For instance, our devices for packaging foodstuffs are being assembled in Moscow and Leningrad.

Nearing completion are talks on a new big contract — delivery of USSR of lines for producing milk which may be stored for at least six months. This technology developed by our partner — the Permatel firm — will be used for the first time in the USSR.

In 1980, during the Vinitalia show, we established our first contacts with Soviet partners, says managing director of the FATA consortium Giancarlo Panella. This has developed into multilateral cooperation. Today our machines are operating in many Soviet cities. For instance, in 1981 we supplied two automatic lines for bottling champagne in Moscow and Prunze. In turn our consortium has bought a Soviet licence on an accelerated champagne bottling method. Incidentally, we will present it in March at a congress in Italy devoted to the technology of producing quality champagne.

On the other hand, we have been showing a line for grading packaging and weighing vegetables, said the firm's head, Lucio Drigo Vlahovic. Already on the first day talks

began on its procurement. I hope that a contract will be signed and then the USSR will be provided with four more such lines. In recent years the amount of deliveries to the USSR has steadily increased and now it is within the range of eight and ten million dollars a year on average.

The Italian state concern Finmeccanica represents two firms at the show. One of them, VIM, says head of the Moscow office Leonardo Pavoni, produces diesel engines. There are possibilities for extensive cooperation to the production of engines on the basis of the firm's methods. Another firm — ITALTRACOR — manufactures parts for caterpillar tracks, agricultural machines and other means of transport. The firm has for several years been selling its products to the USSR. For instance, of its 1984 sales of 55 million dollars, the USSR accounts for seven million.

Represented at the show for the first time is the Rosagalia firm. We produce mill-type installations, says its consultant Carlo Barni, and we want to offer a new original method to Soviet specialists. During the show we will hold a seminar and hope that all this will help begin a mutually beneficial cooperation.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

## Ordered by Soviet Union

A new ship ordered by the Soviet Union has been built by the Neptun-Werft shipyards in Rostock. The freighter "Kompositor Mussorgsky", with a hull of 125 metres, is equipped with an air menhole and lifting platform for cars and containers. The ship left the port of registration in Rostock during the summer of 1984, was the Rostock shipyard's 18th model.

## Cooperation of banks

The State Bank of India (SBI) attaches exceptional importance to the promotion of cooperation with the Soviet Union, Naresh Dev, head of its Moscow representation, told an INVI correspondent. The bulk of mutual trade between the two countries is conducted with the participation of the SBI.

The first contacts with the State Bank of the USSR were established in 1959. Correspondence is being maintained with the Vneshtorgbank of the USSR, which has rupee accounts in Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi branches in accordance with the existing interbank agreement travellers' cheques of the SBI are accepted for payment in the USSR.

Expanding business contacts with Soviet partners, stressed Naresh Dev, we opened our permanent mission in Moscow in 1977. It is accredited with the Board of the State Bank of the USSR. Through its mediation the SBI maintains contacts not only with the Soviet Union but also with the other socialist countries of Europe.

It is important to note, said Naresh Dev, that transactions between our countries, which are of balanced and mutually beneficial nature, are settled in Indian rupees. Therefore, no problems arise in connection with finding freely convertible currency for import payments.

## Contacts and contracts

● A regular meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade recently took place in Moscow. The meeting discussed the Commission's activities in 1984 and the directions of its further work. Mutual trade of the CMEA countries increased in 1984 by 11 per cent as compared with 1983. In 1984 the growth of their total foreign trade turnover. As a result the share of their mutual trade in the total foreign turnover continued to grow.

● The 4th session of the Inter-governmental mixed Soviet-Peruvian commission on trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation and fishing, recently took place in Moscow. It discussed a wide range of issues relating to these areas as well as air communication and sea transportation. It was emphasized that Soviet-Peruvian economic relations were making headway. The list of Peruvian goods delivered to the Soviet Union, especially of non-traditional Peruvian exports, has considerably increased. A line of credit was signed when the session concluded. Its work. Simultaneously with the Peruvian delegation, Moscow hosted a large group of businessmen from Peru who held talks with Soviet export-import organizations.

## To understand that people in other countries are very much like us

We thought of offending class but ended up in a musical — "Mory Poppin" — staged by Moscow schoolchildren in English, said David Mackey of the English language school No. 22 at the Krasnopresnensky District where several subjects are taught in the English language. He headed a tourist group of pupils from the Ridley College in the Canadian town of St. Catherine to the Soviet Union.

I would be glad if some of my pupils spoke English as your senior pupils do, noted David Mackey, himself an English teacher.

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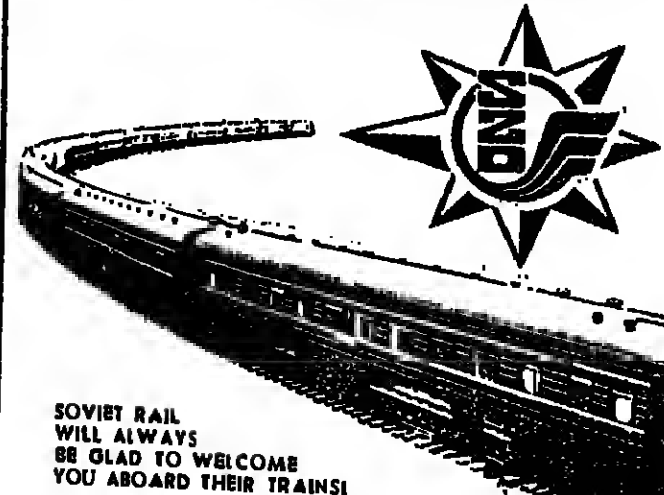
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## Elektrosila equipment in developing countries

The Leningrad association Elektrosta has been manufacturing equipment for hydroelectric stations for many years. For example, it has built water-wheel generators for the Bhakra, Lower Sileru, Mettur Tunnel, Balmora, and other HEPA in the Republic of India. All in all, according to the 1983 figures, Elektrosta has made equipment with a total capacity of more than 1.5 million kilowatts for seven Indian hydroelectric stations.

Its machines are also mounted at the Aswan hydropower complex in Egypt, and in the near future Syrian specialists will receive three capsule generators with capacity of 27 thousand kilowatts for a regulating dam on the Euphrates River.

Apart from equipment for hydroelectric power stations, the production association makes a wide range of electric machines.

## Philately

## Children's newspaper commemorated



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 5-kopek stamp dedicated to the 60th anniversary of "Pionerskaya Pravda", an all-Union children's newspaper, founded out twice a week.